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NEW EDITION ISSUED OF *CHILDREN & POETRY*

The Library has just published a second, revised edition of an annotated, selective bibliography entitled *Children & Poetry*. It calls attention to what is both pleasing to and rewarding for children and young people in the wealth of poetry currently available. *Children & Poetry* may be purchased by mail from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at $3 a copy, plus 75 cents postage for overseas mailing (Stock No. 030-000-00099-4). The publication may also be obtained in person only from the Library's Information Counter.

Virginia Haviland, chief of the Children's Literature Center, has enlarged the original work that she and William Jay Smith, a former consultant in poetry to the Library, compiled. The 84-page book includes Mr. Smith's introduction, and the works cited are grouped into categories of "Rhymes," Poetry of the Past," "20th-Century Poetry," "Anthologies," and "World Poetry," as arranged in the original 1969 edition. *Children & Poetry* provides a composite look at both light verse and serious poetry, the old and the new, and works originally written in English as well as translations from all over the world.

Accompanying the text are many illustrations by artists who have helped interpret the poet's work. Representative artists include Kate Greenaway, who illustrated the works of Robert Browning, and Arthur Rackham, who drew for works by Christina Rossetti, as well as more contemporary artists such as Edward Gorey, who illustrated for John Ciardi, and N. M. Bodecker for his own nonsense rhymes. Other illustrators are Quentin Blake, Natalie Babbitt, Arnold Lobel, Mercer Mayer, and Evaline Ness.

FILM HISTORIAN GOSTA WERNER TO SPEAK ON FEBRUARY 28

On Wednesday, February 28, the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division and the director for special collections will present an informal, illustrated talk by Swedish film historian Gösta Werner. Dr. Werner, a specialist on the films of Mauritz Stiller and Victor Seastrom, will describe his efforts to reconstruct several lost films by these important and influential directors as well as a number of other films by early Swedish and Danish filmmakers. The program will begin at 4 p.m. in the Whittall Pavilion in the Library of Congress Building and the public is invited to attend.

Since 1972, Dr. Werner has been engaged in a unique project to reconstruct the sequence of scenes from a number of missing masterpieces important to the development of the Swedish cinema. In 1941, the original copies of these films were destroyed in a disastrous fire which burned all of the negative copies of the films made by the largest of the early Swedish film companies, Svensk Biografteatern (predecessor of the company known to today's audiences as Svensk Filmindustri). In 1948, disaster struck again when a lightning-induced fire destroyed the company's library of scripts and other literary records. Consequently, film historians interested in the previous development of the Swedish industry during its formative years and the two pioneer giants, Stiller and Seastrom, during the 'teens have had to rely on a few surviving films, reviews, and the memories of film workers and movie fans.

Gösta Werner is pictured here working on a frame from copyright film material deposited for The Wings.

In 1971, Dr. Werner wrote to the Library of Congress, asking if any of the photographs which had been required as one of the copyrighting procedures during the early part of the century survived. It was found that packets of single frame, positive 35mm photos still survived. Through the Swedish Film Institute, Dr. Werner borrowed these tiny frames, rephotographed them in a larger size, and began his process of reconstructing the scenarios of these films.

By 1974, he was able to return to the Library the original 35mm frames from three films: *The Wings* (*Vingarne*) A.-B. Svenska Biografteatern, 1916; *Wolo Czawienko* (*Balletprimadonnan*) A.-B. Svenska Biografteatern, 1916; and *The Avenger* (*Hämnaren*) A.-B. Svensk Biografteatern, 1916. Along with these originals, he brought the Library new five-by-seven enlargements of the original frames and a copy of his reconstructed scenario (in Swedish) for each of these films.

Following this early success, he was encouraged to restore several other early Swedish films and extended his interests to several Danish films from the early part of the century.

Dr. Werner will discuss the techniques used in this unusual restoration/research project as well as the results of his work in his February 28 lecture at the Library.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations.

Correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

RARE BOOK PRESENTED TO LC

On January 23 Mrs. Walter Muir Whitehill brought to the Rare Book and Special Collections Division a rare volume which her late husband wished the Library of Congress to have. In the photograph below, taken in the division's reading room, Mrs. Whitehill explains to William Matheson, division chief, that the work in question, a commentary by Enrique Florez on the Apocalypse of Beatus of Liebana, was the subject of one of her husband's earliest articles in the journal *Speculum.* After graduating from Harvard, Dr. Whitehill spent a number of years in Spain pursuing research in Medieval Spanish history and art before returning to the United States and becoming in due course director of the Boston Athenaeum, a position

he held for many years.

The 1770 Florez commentary was printed by Ioachim Ibarra whose name is linked with such other great 18th-century printers as Giambattista Bodoni in Italy, John Baskerville in England, and the Didots in France. Ibarra is best known for his editions of Sallust (1772) and *Don Quixote* (1780), already represented in the Library of Congress collections. Dr. Whitehill knew of only two other copies of the Florez commentary in America. His beautifully preserved copy, in its original limp vellum binding, will now form part of the collections of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

CONTEMPORARY CHAMBER ENSEMBLE TO PERFORM ON FRIDAY, MARCH 9

Arthur Weisberg will direct the Contemporary Chamber Ensemble in a concert at the Library of Congress on Friday evening, March 9. The concert, sponsored by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation, will begin at 8 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium.

The Contemporary Chamber Ensemble, America's oldest musical organization for the performance of new music, was founded in 1960 by Arthur Weisberg and a group of distinguished musicians dedicated to the performance of music of the present day. The ensemble has performed many times at the Library.

The program on March 9 will include *Libra* by Roberto Gerhard, *A Mirror on Which to Dwell* by Elliott Carter, *Breakfast Rhythms* by Joan Tower, and *Introits and Canons* by Richard Wernick. Carter, Tower, and Wernick are living American composers. Gerhard was born in 1896 in Spain, where he studied with Granados. As a young man he studied with Schoenberg in Vienna and Berlin. At the time of the Spanish civil war, he moved to England, where he remained until his death in 1970.

Tickets for this concert will be distributed by Patrick Hayes at 1300 G St. N.W. (Campbell's), beginning at 8:30 a.m. on Monday, March 5. A service charge of 25 cents is placed on each ticket, and only two tickets are distributed to an individual. Telephone reservations may be made on Monday morning by calling 393-4463. Mail orders are not accepted.

The concert will be broadcast live by radio station WETA-FM, and made available to stations in other cities through the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

CHARLES SEEGER DIES
Long-time Friend of LC

Charles Seeger, pioneer American music scholar, died at the age of 92 at his home in Bridgewater, Conn., during the first week of February. In addition to his other contributions to the Library of Congress, Mr. Seeger will be remembered for his participation in two recent functions. On June 11, 1978, he delivered an Elson Lecture sponsored by the Music Division, and on November 16, 1978, he spoke at an American Folklife Center symposium commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Archive of Folk Song.

Charles Seeger's career spanned nearly three-

quarters of a century and covered (and occasionally created) a multitude of musical concerns. In between active periods as composer, critic, conductor, Government employee, and organizer, he taught at the University of California (first at Berkeley, where he offered the first musicology courses taught in the United States, then at U.C.L.A.), the Institute of Musical Art (later the Juilliard School of Music), the New School for Social Research, Yale University, Harvard University, and Hebrew Union College. He helped found the Composer's Collectives of New York, the American Musicological Society, and the Society for Ethnomusicology, and he published on a wide range of topics in the broad field of musical behavior and thought. An anthology of some of his chief essays was published in 1977 by the University of California Press.

Mr. Seeger's tenure with the Federal Government included technical advisor for the Special Skills Division, Resettlement Administration (1935-38); assistant to the director, Federal Music Project, WPA (1938-40); and chief, Music Division, Pan American Union (1941-53). His contributions to the Library of Congress were many. In 1940-41 he directed a special WPA project to publish a checklist of the holdings of the Archive of Folk Song. He edited and coedited two LPs for the Library's series of folk music recordings. He donated or otherwise directed a number of important collections to the Library's Archive of Folk Song and to the Music Division. Of his several survivors, his sons Michael and Peter have also made important contributions to the Library's collections.

Over a period of many years, many Library of Congress staff members have had a personal contact with Charles Seeger that has influenced their work and their thought. This influence was also felt across the country and around the world. The Library shall remember him always and be heartened by the memory.

SECOND JAMESON FELLOW NAMED

The second recipient of the J. Franklin Jameson Fellowship in American History is Paul Finkelman, assistant professor of history at the University of Texas. The Jameson Fellowship is supported jointly by the Benjamin Fund of the Library of Congress and the American Historical Association. Dr. Finkelman arrived in the Library in late January and will be in residence for the next several months.

The general subject of Mr. Finkelman's research is the legal and political history of fugitive slave legislation in the United States. The major portion of his study will focus on the passage, enforcement, interpretation of, opposition to, and ultimate failure of the fugitive slave law of 1793. His publications include an article on "The Nationalization of Slavery: A Counter-Factual Approach to the 1860's" that appeared in *Louisiana Studies* [now *Southern Studies*] (Vol. 14 Fall 1975). A book entitled "An Imperfect Union: Slavery, Comity, and Federalism, 1787-1861" has been accepted for publication by the University of North Carolina Press for its series, "Studies in Legal History."

Mr. Finkelman is a graduate of Syracuse University (1971) and received his master's (1972) and doctoral (1976) degrees from the University of Chicago. Before going to the University of Texas, he was an Andrew W. Mellon faculty fellow in the Department of History at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. He was also the recipient of an Urban Studies-Ford Foundation Fellowship at the University of Chicago in 1971-1974. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

The Jameson Fellowship, named in honor of John Franklin Jameson, a founder of the American Historical Association and for many years managing editor of the *American Historical Review*, chief of the Library's Manuscript Division from 1928 to 1937, and first incumbent of the Library's Chair of American History, is awarded annually to support significant scholarly research in the collections of the Library of Congress.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS OF THE LIBRARY DURING JANUARY

From Abroad

Argentina—Avelino Gómez, foreign correspondent, *Clarín* newspaper.

Australia—Senator Gordon Davidson, deputy chairman, National Library Council of Australia.

Bulgaria—Nadejda Kehlibareva, chief editor, Union of Bulgarian Writers Publishing House, Sofia.

Canada—Noel Balke, director of the Library, National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa.

Chile—Abraham Santibañez, *Hoy* newspaper; Héctor Olave Vallejos, *Diario La Tercera Hora.*

Costa Rica—Flora Montealegre, National Library of Costa Rica.

China—A delegation of 13 members of the staff of the *People's Daily*, headed by An Wen-yi; 22 Chinese scholars attending American University.

Egypt–Samha El-Kholy, dean, Cairo Conservatory; Gamel Abdel Rahim, professor of composition, Cairo Conservatory.

England–Sister Mary Katherine Walsh, librarian, The International School, London.

France–Genevieve de Terris and Benedicte Verrier, librarians, Municipal Library of Avignon.

Japan–Nobuyuki Koike, chief, Litigation Section, Court of Impeachment, Tokyo; a group of 20 automation experts, headed by Kazuhiko Nakayama, director, Science Information Processing Center, University of Tsukuba.

Korea–Choi Chung-ho, journalist and professor of journalism, Yonsei University, Seoul.

Mexico–Maria Carmen Ezcurra, Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México; Sylvia Martínez, Centro Mexicano-Americano.

Norway–Elizabeth Sandberg, librarian, ICA Reference Center, Oslo.

Pakistan–Allama Syed Muhammad Razi Mujtahid, member, Council of Islamic Ideology, Government of Pakistan, Karachi.

Peru–Blanca Adriánegui Trece, Institute de Investigación Nutricional, Lima.

Poland–Paul Nagy, American visiting professor, Center for American Studies, Warsaw; Dorota Orawska, writer, Warsaw; Jerzy Wiatr, Department of Social Sciences, Warsaw University.

Rumania–Ion Iorodachel, Stefan Gheorghiu Academy; Iaon Totu, Economic Research Institute; Paul Simionescu, Ethnological Research Institute, all of Bucharest.

South Africa–Hendrik Kotze, acting chairman, Department of Political Science, Rand Afrikaans University, Johannesburg.

Spain–Rachel Barreto, librarian, The Binational Center, Barcelona.

Uruguay–Ester Cáceres Peña, writer; Angel Rama, literary critic now lecturing in American universities.

U.S.S.R.–A. Drobnys, State Planning Commission, Lithuanian S.S.R., Vilnius; Tamara Golubsov, deputy minister of culture; Vladimir Saveliev, research fellow, Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.; G. Sevostianov, historian, Institute of World History of the U.S.S.R.; J. Zujus, Lithuanian Commission for Science and Technology, Vilnius.

Zaire–B. Mwamba, professor of comparative law, National University of Zaire.

On January 23 two Bulgarian poets, Petko Bratinov and Boris Volzhev, visited the Library. Both poets are associated with the literary periodical *Druzhba,* published in Sofia, where Mr. Vulzhev is an assistant editor. The poets were accompanied by Krasin Himmirsky, information and press attaché of the Bulgarian Embassy. Following a tour of the Main Reading Room, the Great Hall, and the European Room, Messrs. Bratinov and Volzhev visited the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division where they recorded a number of their poems for the Library's Archive of World Literature on Tape. They concluded their tour with a visit to the Poetry Office.

From the United States

Co-ming Chan, librarian, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater; Murlin Croucher, Slavic librarian, University of North Carolina; Robert Fitzgerald, Slavic librarian, Northwestern University; Nicole Piccetti, archivist, Wells Fargo Bank Archives; Susan Searing, reference librarian, Yale University; and Charlene and Stephen Wecker, librarians, University of Colorado, Boulder.

A Few of the Visitors Expected in March

Itsuro Miyasaka, library counsellor, National Diet Library of Japan.

A delegation of scientists from the U.S.S.R. headed by the vice president of the Academy of Medical Science.

The rector of the Catholic University of Lublin, Poland.

Margaret Carroll and Rafi McDoom, librarians, International Development Research Center, Ottawa.

CUBAN COPYRIGHT CENTER CREATED

Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of Ministers, announced in Decree No. 20 in the official bulletin of Cuba, *Gaceta Oficial De La Republica De Cuba,* the establishment of a National Center of Author's Rights with its own legal capacity added to the Ministry of Culture, "the body charged with directing, executing, and controlling the application of cultural artistic and literary policy of the State Government." The Center was created from Law No. 14 of December 28, 1977, on Author's Rights.

APPENDIX

A REPORT ON THE MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES ON "NATIONAL LEVEL BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD–BOOKS"

Library of Congress, January 5-6, 1979

BACKGROUND

It has long been recognized that no single organization can fulfill all the requirements of the American library community for cataloging data or for machine-readable records containing such data.

As Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh stated in 1976, speaking before the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), "the Library's role will be to develop and maintain standard bibliographic devices which will promote consistency in decentralized input to a comprehensive national data base. Decentralized input is a requirement for a national system because the Library of Congress recognizes that it cannot supply 100 percent of the cataloging information that is required nationally." [1]

For any system in which machine-readable cataloging records are to be contributed by more than one organization to a common data base, decisions must be reached and documented concerning many different aspects of the system. For example, what organizations will contribute what types of records, how are records to be communicated, how are duplicate records to be handled, how are records to be updated, what standards are to be required with respect to the format of the records, and what standards are to be followed with respect to the bibliographic content of the records? Such decisions must be made whether records are to be contributed directly to the Library of Congress, to a bibliographic utility, or to a nationwide network. The Library of Congress is currently engaged in a study of the various factors to be considered in designing a network data base. [2]

It seemed useful for the Library of Congress to try to develop concurrently an explicit statement of what should be required in a machine-readable record for that record to be considered "full level" for purposes of a nationwide data base, so that potential contributions to such a data base could plan for future requirements or could begin to create such records in the expectation of contributing them to a nationwide data base in the future.

Accordingly, late in 1977 the Library of Congress contracted with Helen Schmierer of the University of Chicago to prepare a draft of potential requirements for what has since been named the "National Level Bibliographic Record" (NLBR) in machine-readable form for books. The draft contained proposals both for original cataloging records and for records transcribed from Library of Congress cataloging copy. The draft was reviewed and extensively revised by Library of Congress staff in consultation with Miss Schmierer.

The document, "National Level Bibliographic Record–Books," was distributed to the ARL Task Force on Bibliographic Control, and subsequently to a number of the directors of ARL libraries along with an "Introductory Statement" explaining the concepts involved. The "Introductory Statement" was also published in the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (November 10, 1978, pp. 692-696), and the draft document itself was made available on request from the Library's Cataloging Distribution Service.

The document was accepted in principle by the ARL directors who requested that the Library hold a special meeting to discuss the document in detail with technical services representatives of the ARL libraries. This meeting was held at the Library of Congress on January 5-6. Because space was limited, one representative was invited from each ARL member library. Also present were representatives from each of the three major networks.

DISCUSSION

After a greeting by John Lorenz, executive director, ARL, Joseph Howard, Assistant Librarian of Congress for Processing Services, explained the background and rationale for the NLBR, followed by an in-depth explanation of the concepts involved in the draft specifications by Lucia Rather, director for cataloging, Library of Congress. Before the meeting, comments on the document had been requested from four ARL libraries, the University of California at Berkeley (Joseph Rosenthal), the University of

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[1] The *Library of Congress as the National Bibliographic Center*, Association of Research Libraries, February 1976, p. 7

[2] *Initial Considerations for a Nationwide Data Base.* Prepared by Edwin J. Buchinski. Network Planning Paper No. 3. Library of Congress, Washington, 1978.

Michigan (Robin Downes), the University of Indiana (Susan Brynteson), and Harvard University (Carol Ishimoto). Comments from these individuals and other selected comments on the concepts involved were arranged by topic, distributed to those attending, and used as the basis for discussion during the first part of the meeting. The second part was devoted to more detailed consideration of the document itself.

Established by the Library of Congress in the draft document and the corresponding recommendations of the group were the following:

(1) The NLBR document was chiefly concerned with the content of the machine-readable cataloging record (both variable field data and coded data fields) rather than with consideration of the content designation of the machine-readable record. The group acknowledged that any suggestions for changes or additions to the format emanating from the NLBR effort should be submitted through normal channels.

(2) The NLBR document was concerned with the creation of records with book in hand. Specifications for retrospective cataloging records and for acquisition records were considered out of scope. Also outside the limits of the NLBR document were the questions of what organizations might contribute to a nationwide data base and under what circumstances records might be updated, bumped, and so forth. The focus of the ARL discussions settled on what the user library would wish to find in records created by others, rather than on what different libraries might have to supply. It should also be noted that the NLBR specifications were designed only for records to be contributed to a national data base, not necessarily for records for local use.

The NLBR document proposed three levels of record content: full level original cataloging, transcription of Library of Congress records, and minimal level original cataloging for less important materials. Instead of three levels, the group proposed a continuum of self-defining records. The absolute minimum for original cataloging records would correspond to Level 1 of AACR 2 with the addition of a series statement and one name access point where applicable. All variable fields included would be fully content designated. The highest level would correspond to Level 2 or 3 of AACR 2, with all access points called for by AACR 2, full subject analysis as required by the subject heading system being followed, full content designation of variable fields, and full coding of fixed length data elements. Classification would not be required, since some materials may not be classified.

All records would be coded to indicate the completeness, according to current standards, of:

(1) Bibliographic description: Level 1, 2, or 3 of AACR 2;

(2) Name and title access points: All access points called for by AACR 2 (or not);

(3) Subject headings: All subject headings called for by the subject heading system (LC, NLM, NAL, etc.) being used (or not);

(4) Classification: Classification as called for by the classification system (LC, Dewey, etc.) being used (or not);

(5) Full content designation (tags, indicators, subfiled codes) for all variable fields in the record (or not). It was recommended that content designation not now supplied by the Library of Congress be required for full content designation;

(6) Full coding of fixed length and other coded data fields, for example, geographic area code (or not). Chronological coverage code would not be required for full coding. The Library of Congress was asked to view the fixed fields (008) to determine whether all need to be retained for current input, to consider the need for a "fill" character to be used for fixed length data not supplied, and to submit appropraite recommendations to MARBI for format changes.

The NLBR document proposed that AACR 1 rules be followed through 1980 and AACR 2 rules beginning 1981, for all original cataloging. The group felt that trying to incorporate two sets of rules into the specifications was confusing and that the revised document should be concerned only with AACR 2 and 1981 forward. By extension, only the latest revision of Library of Congress subject headings and Dewey Decimal Classification, or other subject analysis system, should be used for original cataloging records.

The transcription of Library of Congress cataloging copy into machine-readable form poses special problems. In the document the Library proposed that the conventions adopted by COMARC participants be followed, that is, that Library of Congress copy be transcribed fairly faithfully unless it could be verified that the Library had changed a name, subject heading, and so forth. In contrast, the majority of the group recommended that, if an organization transcribes a record created by any other organization, the record should be updated to conform to the specifications for original cataloging, if possible. The record should indicate whether the original record has been changed and, if so, whether the change is major or minor. It was also recommended that if the change

was sufficiently great, a new "original" record should be created, but the LC card number should be retained in the record for reference purposes. The Library was asked to produce guidelines for determining into which category of change a given record falls, if any. Transcribed records would carry the same self-defining codes as original cataloging records.

LOCAL DATA

The group confirmed the need, stated in the document, for work on a means of identifying local data in the format, for instance, what subject heading or classification system was followed and what organization input the data. Work on this problem is already underway by the Library's Network Development Office.

FUTURE PLANS

Following the ARL meeting, a presentation was made to American Library Association members at their Midwinter Meeting in Washington, D.C., on January 9. As announced at the time, this report is being sent to the directors of ARL libraries (as well as being published in the *Information Bulletin*). All recipients and readers of this report are invited and urged to comment both on the original document and on the recommendations of those attending the ARL meeting. A special invitation for comments is extended to any library association which wishes to express its views on the NLBR, whatever aspect of librarianship or information science the association represents. Copies of the original document are available on request from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541. Comments should be addressed to Joseph H. Howard, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540. **Deadline for receipts of comments is April 6.** Following receipt of comments, the NLBR document will be revised. Plans for dissemination of the revised document will be announced.

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